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SALT LAKE CITY, - FEB. 13, 1909.

LINCOLN ON TEMPERANCE.

Utah has a Republican legislature. Republicans will naturally attach a great deal of importance to the views of Abraham Lincoln on any subject. What were his views on prohibition?

Lincoln, while a member of the legislature, in 1842, delivered an address before the Washington Temperance society at Springfield, Ill., in which he said, in part:

"Whether or not the world would be vastly benefited by a total and final banishment from it of all intoxicating drinks, seems to me not now an open question. Three-fourths of mankind confess the affirmative with their tongues; and I believe, in their hearts. Ought any, then, to refuse their aid in doing what the good of the whole demands? . . . To all the living, everywhere, we cry, 'Come, sound the moral trumpet, that these may arise and stand up as exceeding great army! Come from the four winds, O breath! and breathe upon these slain, that they may live.' If the relative grandeur of revolutions shall be estimated by the great amount of human misery they alleviate and the small amount they inflict, then, indeed, will this be the grandest of the world shall ever have seen."

It is as if in response to this call by a great leader of men, that the moral trumpet is being sounded today all over the country. From every direction we hear the reply. The call is being answered, as was the summons to arms in the hour of the nation's peril; from the workshop, the plow, the pulpit; from hill and dale, from country and city. Once again we hear the strains of song from the multitudes.

"We are coming, Father Abraham. One hundred thousand strong."
And the temperance forces already form "an exceeding great army."

Lincoln closed his address with this forecast of the outcome of the battle:

"When the victory shall be complete, when there shall be neither a slave nor a drunkard on the earth, how proud the title of that land which may claim to be the birthplace and cradle of those revolutions that shall have ended in that victory."

By Lincoln the drink question was properly considered as a twin of the slave question. The latter was answered when, after a fearful struggle, the Emancipation proclamation was signed. The drink problem still remains. But that, too, must be solved. As for Lincoln he never used either liquor or tobacco. He told his boys: "Don't drink, don't smoke, don't chew, don't swear, don't gamble, don't lie, don't cheat. Love your fellow men and love God. Love truth, love virtue, and be happy." Why not adopt this as a good platform? It is rank hypocrisy to eulogize Lincoln; to profess to follow him, and then advocate the saloon interests. You cannot be the friend of Lincoln and the saloon at the same time.

LOOKING TO THE TEACHER.

"The schoolmaster is abroad," declared Lord Brougham; "and I trust more to him, armed with his primer, than I do to the soldier in full military array."

It is a pleasure to note that the legislature of Utah takes much the same view of elementary education as the great Englishman whom we have just quoted.

The House bill that passed the Senate on Thursday, without a dissenting vote, to increase the pay of public school teachers, will undoubtedly receive similar good treatment at the hands of the Governor.

The bill provides that the minimum salary for teachers for twenty-eight weeks of school in districts where the revenue is not sufficient to defray all expenses shall be \$450, and that the state shall provide such districts with funds sufficient to make the salary reach that amount.

The section of the present laws amended by this bill provides for a minimum salary of \$300 for such districts. Under the bill, which has now been passed by both houses, the salary is increased \$150 per year and the provision made that no teacher shall be employed who has not the endorsement of the state board of education.

The teacher is the life of the school. Buildings, books, benches, all help; but the quality of the teacher himself is what makes or unmakes the greatest of American institutions—the school.

The pay of the teachers has not, as a whole, sensibly increased during the past two decades. During that time the cost of living has increased nearly 40 per cent. Wages in many vocations have undergone a corresponding advance, though some occupations have had more and others less of the average increase.

The case of the teacher is peculiar. If he happens to be one of those who are devotedly attached to their calling, and so is the most valuable teacher, he will continue to teach, no matter what happens to his salary. Teaching is his work and he simply cannot, or will not, let go of it. When, therefore, the trustees find that they can get a new teacher, generally a young lady just from school, at a low salary, they often take such a one and put her side by side with one of long experience and of known ability. And the trouble is that it generally takes away years to ascertain the true value of a teacher. This value will be evident finally, in the quality of the pupils

turned out by this teacher's methods and teaching ability; but it is then too late to correct the mistake if the product is below standard. The mischief has been done, the fine material has been spoiled or blighted, and the incompetent teacher, at length found out, can easily get something else to do. But the opportunities of correct and thorough training, missed by those under his charge, can never be regained; the greatest of opportunities is gone forever.

Neither parent, trustee, nor pupils can really ascertain which is the best teacher; though the pupils come the nearest to finding this out of any of these three agencies. The school superintendent, the state board of education, and trained specialists in education, are the only persons that can, on an average, distinguish the able from the inferior teacher after a brief acquaintance with his way of doing things in the classroom. It is the height of folly for any others to be permitted to pass upon a question so momentous to the community.

We recall that the late Dr. John R. Park, one of the most, if not the most successful of western educators in his day, began as a teacher in the small village of Draper, and was frequently compelled to defend his unique methods and various innovations that were quite incomprehensible to patrons and parents. He was a teacher with few peers in this vocation, yet that fact was not ascertained till he had taught a district school for many years, and was finally called to take charge of the University in this city.

We can easily judge of the ability of the teacher, the builder, the provider, for we get their finished products at once and can soon decide as to its real value. Not so with the finished product of a teacher—the skill, the learning, the habits, in a word, the character, of the youth committed to his care. This is a product that is not finished for inspection and use like a coat, a house, or a load of potatoes; and even superior people often fail to grasp the real import of the training and discipline or the lack of it, imparted by the teacher in the process of education. It is now too late in the history of our civilization to permit any one except an expert to pass upon the professional merits of a real teacher. It is also too late to think of paying any kind of teachers less wages than the minimum proposed by the new measure. Let the good work go on.

THE MASS CONVENTION.

There is very little doubt that every possible effort will be made to kill prohibitive legislation in the Senate. Both threats and promises will be tried. It is very important, therefore, that the rank and file of the Republican party throughout the State should be strongly represented at the mass convention that has been called by representative members of the party. The meeting is to be held in the Salt Lake theater on the 24th of this month. The sentiment of the party for prohibition should be so emphatically expressed, that there can be no excuse for a doubt as to what the overwhelming majority want. Some of the Senators are reported to have expressed themselves to the effect that they do not believe the people really want prohibition. The best way to meet this fallacy is to make the mass convention a decided success.

The people do not want local option. We have local option now, and the saloon has fastened itself like a putrid cancer upon the very business center of our cities. The people do not want regulation. They know that a criminal saloon cannot be regulated. They do not want licensed saloons any more than they want licensed brothels, and their representatives may just as well know that any attempt to fool the people by the liquor interests, will be resented to the last. The people ask for an effective law abolishing the saloon traffic, or outlawing it, just as the opium den and the brothel are outlawed. Nothing unregimented, nothing drastic, is asked for. Let the people come together and express their views clearly and with emphasis. Then, if the legislators refuse to listen to the people, the responsibility for the consequences will rest upon them and their foolish advisers.

ONE BAD RESULT.

"The Herald is informed that they are planning, if they have not already arranged, for a continuance of the alliance with the brewing and liquor interests, while they hope to be able as well to wear the mantle of the dominant church and pose as its political representatives."—Salt Lake Herald.

That is one of the evil consequences of the alleged deal with the liquor interests. We have expressed doubts as to the truth of the accusation, and we have shown by the election returns that, even if the bargain was made, the liquor dealers did not keep the agreement. But, true or not true, one of the results is that the Church is frequently being mentioned in connection with, and sometimes represented as, a party to such an infernal compact.

For that reason we say now, as we have said before, that no one has ever been authorized to represent the Church in any such deal as that referred to, and, furthermore, if anyone in alliance with the brewing and liquor interests tries to pose as a "political representative" of the Church, he will be repudiated. The Church has no political aims or aspirations, and has, therefore, no "political representative" anywhere. But if it had, it would not be anyone in alliance with the saloon and brothel. The Church has fought these, and all other immoral agencies with all the moral force at its command. It is still in the field of battle against sin and iniquity no matter what form it takes. And no one in the Church, be his position high or low, has authority to do anything but what is right. Let that be clearly understood.

COINCIDENCE.

It is probably more than mere coincidence when we read in the dispatches some of the details of the divorce suits which Lillian Handian Lemp and her husband, William K.

Lemp, Jr., son of the millionaire brewer, filed against each other, in the St. Louis circuit court.

Mrs. Lemp's testimony is that Lemp beat her in the bathroom of their home until she had to barricade herself in her room. She declared he decided her when she told their son there was a God. She also told how her husband had often threatened her with a revolver; how he had a detective trail her; how he had locked her out of her home, and how once he had moved out the furniture while she was absent. On cross-examination, Mrs. Lemp said that her husband had taught her to smoke cigarettes after their marriage.

The husband's income is stated to be \$50,000 a year.

Now, while it would be unfair to conclude that the manufacture and sale of beer by Mr. Lemp has had anything to do with the present case, yet the fact that the religious education of their son is the main cause of difference between the parents, calls to mind that irreligion is fostered and atheism is engendered by the presence and atmosphere of intoxicating drink.

We regard most of Mr. Lemp's vast fortune as a calamity to the country; since much of it must have been built on the ruin of homes and manhood. We think his divorce troubles have some connection with the business in which he is engaged.

PARTY LEADERSHIP.

Representative Daniel McRae, in casting his vote against the Prohibition bill, on Thursday, expressed the view that no "rank and file" has the right to rise against their leaders. And to illustrate his position he added: "If an army disobeys the commands of its generals it is bound to mean defeat."

This is a singular statement. It is extraordinary when coming from a legislator on the floor of the House. It assumes that a political party is an "army" under the command of "generals." Is it possible that this despotic conception of American institutions still lingers in the hearts of American citizens?

A political party is not a military organization under the command of generals. It is a voluntary association of citizens who hold the same views on current political questions and agree on entrusting to the same set of officials the execution of these views. But the sovereignty, the command, is vested in the party, and the leaders are but its trusted servants. Their business is to take instructions from the party, and carry out its policy, not to formulate the policy for the party. Political leaders are not dictators, and it is the duty of the party to rise and hurl them from the pinnacles of the temple of state down into the Gehenna of oblivion.

No one is fit to be a party leader who does not listen to the expressed will of the members of the party on public policy, and strives honestly to carry out that policy. Party leaders may be guides, if they have the qualifications. They may be instructors, if they are equipped, intellectually and otherwise, for that mission. But they are not, in this country, commanders of armies authorized to enforce "obedience" from the "rank and file." The idea is foreign to American conceptions of popular government.

NOT LOCAL OPTION.

One strong objection to local option for Utah is this fact. The expression of sentiment over the state indicates unmistakably, that were local option to prevail, all of the 27 counties in the state would go "dry" with the exception of Salt Lake and Summit counties. This would result in Salt Lake becoming the grogshop of Utah with every old timer about the state sending orders in here for intoxicating liquors to be shipped by the express and railroad companies into no-license, or "dry" counties, thus nullifying local option. This would be "a great thing" from a purely sordid standpoint, for Salt Lake, but at the cost of moral deterioration over the state. The finger of scorn would be pointed at drunkenness in "dry" counties, with the remark, "Prohibition does not prohibit." With statewide prohibition, covering Salt Lake as well as the remainder of the State, people, to get liquor, must send out of the State. This has given a great deal of trouble in the past, as in the case of Maine being made a dumping ground for vile Boston whisky, and Georgia being made a sufferer in a similar way through the hands of Chattanooga wholesale liquor dealers. But there is a bill before Congress which is being pushed through, which will prohibit express companies and railroads from being made the cat's paw of the liquor interests, and forbid, under severe penalties, the shipment by common carriers of intoxicants into prohibition or local option states. This will settle things very quick.

A ROLL OF HONOR.

The Retail Merchant of Feb. 12, gives a list of periodicals that refer to private liquor advertisements. Among Salt Lake publications the following are mentioned: The Deseret News, the Improvement Era, the Young Woman's Journal, the Juvenile Instructor, and the Inter-Mountain Catholic. All of them, the Retail Merchant says, papers and magazines of local importance, which not only refuse liquor advertisements, but tobacco advertisements as well.

Among other publications are these: All-Story, American Boy, American Calligrapher, Century, Uncle Sam's Country Life in America, Current Literature, Detective, Designer, Everybody's Magazine, Garden Magazine, Good Housekeeping, Housekeeper, Housewife, Ladies' Home Journal, Ladies' World, Literary Digest, Living Age, McClure's Magazine, Modern Priscilla, Munsey's Magazine, New Idea Woman's Magazine, New England Magazine, Ocean, Outlook, Railroad Man's Magazine, Review of Reviews, Saturday Evening Post, Scrap-Book, St. Nicholas, Suburban Life, Success Magazine, Uncle Remus's Magazine,

Woman's Home Companion, Woman's Magazine, World To-Day, Youth's Companion.

It seems to us that people who believe in prohibition ought to patronize magazines and newspapers that do not carry whisky ads, and thus support them in their efforts for purity. The saloon interests are not stingy in their support of their friends and advocates.

And now they call him Pacific Grove Johnson.

A trained nurse's dresses are not on train.

The chief use of a model citizen is to hang clothes on.

"Chewing the rag" retards instead of aids digestion.

Buying expensive clothes is not a money saving habit.

The matches that are made in heaven contain no sulphur.

Working to get even has less to show for it than any other kind of work.

A self-made man is always in danger of turning out to be a mere automaton.

Teamsters complain that the new road ordinance makes them very "tired."

It looks as though there would be no dry farming in California this year.

Not letting your right hand know what your left is doing is a secret service.

Leaders of new thought usually are nothing but renashers of old, worn-out thought.

With the farms being platted and cut up into building lots, how can you keep the boys on the farm?

Lincoln's cabin and Uncle Tom's Cabin are two of the most famous structures America has produced.

From the grade to the graduate school there should be a full and rigid course in economy, public and private.

Report comes from Berlin that Castro has been cured. Believe it not, for he has a head no hellbore can cure.

A house divided against itself by a vote of 39 in favor of prohibition and 4 against will have no trouble in standing.

President-elect Taft is enthusiastic over the lock type of canal. To him it doubtless looks somewhat like a Yale lock type.

The Japanese also say that peace hath her victories no less renowned than those of war. They say right, and can prove it.

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Ferrero, the Italian historian, says that such an institution as Chicago university would not be tolerated in Europe for one moment. If that is so, then the Europeans are more intolerant than people thought.

Ambassador Bryce says that no matter who is the first citizen of the United States all admit that President Eliot of Harvard is the second one. Which reminds one of Don Quixote's advice to the student always to strive for the second prize, for the first invariably goes by favor.

Secretary of State Root the other day, in a speech before the joint session of the New York legislature, said, among other things:

"If the people of any state are not satisfied with the Legislature to discharge their constitutional duty, let them cure their own faults and elect a Legislature that they can trust. Ultimately, in the last analysis, we must come down to a successful government to the due performance of the citizen's duty at the polls."

Words of wisdom in this age of forgetfulness of first principles in American government.

THE LIVING LINCOLN.

National Magazine.
How well I remember when Lincoln lived at Petersburg, Ill., carrying the chain for a surveyor's party and working for seventy-five cents a day. The surveyor's wife told me that she often saw him studying at night, seated on the cellar door, reading Blackstone off by heart until midnight by the light of the moon. Lincoln always took note of the light and dark moons, as is shown by an incident which occurred during his early practice of law. A murder was committed in the neighborhood of the village, and the son of a surveyor's wife was arrested on suspicion from the testimony of an "eye witness." In the meantime Lincoln had swung out his shingle as a lawyer at Springfield, and on this occasion he did prove that the kindness of the surveyor or was not forgotten by the student who read Blackstone by the moonlight. He went to the jail and questioned the young prisoner, who asserted his innocence, and Lincoln took up the case. At the trial the witness swore that he saw the murder committed.

"Might not be mistaken?" asked Lincoln. "A dim light is deceptive, and it was a dark night."

The witness hesitated to reiterate that it was bright moonlight, whereupon Lincoln promptly pulled from among his books an almanac, and said calmly:

Gathered On The Battlefield of Thought.

Comets From time to time this earth visits a comet from one of those innumerable wanderers of the skies which are pursuing their lightning career in great orbits, not always around any particular star, as the planets round our sun, but after visiting the planetary system of our star, plunging deep into the profundities of space, and then after probably circling round another far off sun and delighting the inhabitants of some of its planets—for doubtless there are such—continuing their solitary journey at a terrific velocity back again towards our system. As an indication of the amazing distance which some of these erratic bodies traverse, it is calculated that the comet of 1844 will not arrive back from its long journey until the year 101441. It is difficult, however, to believe that this computation can be more than the barest conjecture. The present generation has been favored with a visit of probably one of the most magnificent comets which has come within the range of our vision for many centuries.

It was the first perceived in the June, 1858. Rapidly traveling from the depths of space straight towards this earth, in the course of a few months it presented a spectacle of supremest grandeur and magnificence. Its head, brilliant as the full moon, though of course of vastly greater dimensions, shone with a lambent lustre, the long broad tail, perhaps two hundred million miles in length, gleaming in a bright phosphorescent glow, and throwing out long streams of incandescent gases stretching far out into space.

And there it hung, night after night approaching ever nearer and nearer; a great fiery menace, apparently threatening death and destruction to this earth and all that is therein, and causing terror and alarm to many, who believed that at length the crack of doom was impending, and that in a short time the fiery monster would plunge down upon the earth and in a moment of time shatter it into fragments and engulf everything in a blazing ruin.

And then the stupendous wonder careered still onwards into the depths of space, until at length it passed away from the range of our vision. But had those timid ones better studied the Scriptures they would have known that before "the end of the world" takes place, He who once came to this earth in humility and penury in order, by Himself bearing the punishment of sin, to open the gates of Paradise to all who would enter therein, will again revisit it; but this time in His glorious majesty, attended by angel and archangel, and by the hierarchy of heaven. Then will "swords be turned into ploughshares and spears into pruning hooks," strife and contention will cease, and peace and concord will reign in a renovated earth.—A. Banker.

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"habbo" or "mamma" had given, the association for them being more important than the monetary value of anything they possessed. One young Italian told me he had lost everything except \$100 which he had in his pocket, and which he would gladly give if he could only recover from the wreck an old photograph of his dead father. "Quella era l'unica," he murmured pathetically, "non si può più rimpiangere" ("That was the only one I possessed and cannot be replaced."). The least concerned in what took place were the children. Even boys and girls of six or ten years of age, if anything, seemed to have enjoyed the experience of rowing in open boats and climbing the wet, slippery gangway. On reaching the Baltic, they immediately made themselves comfortable, and devoured with avidity whatever food was placed before them. But though everything went well, the scene was a sad one, one which one is not likely to forget in a lifetime.—A. H. Savage Lando, in Harper's Weekly.

Devotion Devotion is not all. Peter Preares wished to stay on the mount for duty of transfiguration, to go back no more to the cold, sin-stricken world below; but no; down at the mountain's base, human suffering

and sorrow were waiting for the coming of the Healer, and the Master and His disciples must leave the rapture of heavenly communion and hasten down to carry healing and comfort. It is always so. While we enjoy the blessedness of fellowship with God in the closet, there come in at our closed doors, and break upon our ears, the cries of human need and sorrow outside. The truest religious life is one whose devotion gives food and strength for service. The way to spiritual health lies in the paths of consecrated activity. It is related in monastic legends of St. Francis, that although she was unwearied in her devotion, yet if, during her prayers, she was summoned away by a domestic duty, she would close her book cheerfully, saying that a wife and a mother, when called upon, must quit her God at the altar, to find him in her domestic affairs.—Rev. J. R. Miller.

OLD RELIABLE EXERCISE.

Minneapolis Journal.
There is the Swedish movement cure and the Emanuel movement cure; but, after all, the buck has, or the snow shovel movement furnishes just as good exercise as they did twenty years ago.

Reasons of Mr. Newhouse.

Our esteemed fellow townsman, Mr. Samuel Newhouse, has signed an article in opposition to the prohibition measures now pending before the Legislature.

The letter of Mr. Newhouse would probably have carried more weight with the people of Utah, if he had stated merely his conclusions without giving also his reasons for them.

This is because of the general esteem in which the writer of the letter is held throughout the State. His standing as a man of business and of affairs generally would have inclined a great many to adopt or second his views simply upon his authority and experience.

But when a writer gives his reasons for his conclusions, he takes his readers into his confidence. He submits his facts to them with the inquiry as to whether or not his conclusions follow. Since, therefore, this is what Mr. Newhouse does in his letter, we see at once that his conclusions are necessarily subject to comparison with the supported facts upon which they are founded.

First he remarks that the principal objections to prohibitory liquor laws are that

"They infringe upon the liberty of the individual and awaken resentment in his breast. He quarrels with the invasion of what he regards as his personal rights. Laws that do not appeal to the reason of the people and to which they are not committed by sound judgment and the spirit of justice never have been and never will be effectively enforced."

I think, however, that the great majority of men will be quite willing to have their liberty to consume intoxicants "infringed" upon or cut off entirely, if such a personal sacrifice for the good of all will help to save the victims of strong drink. Moreover, the laws would be enforced here, because the sentiments of the great majority of the people are really behind these laws.

Mr. Newhouse says further: "It is common information among the well informed that prohibition does not prohibit; that it does not materially diminish the consumption or use of alcoholic liquors; that prohibitionists and drunkards alike evade the law; that it encourages disrespect for all law, and has produced an alarming increase of

perjury. It makes hypocrites. It reduces the quality of liquors consumed and transfers their sale from the open to dark places—brothels, cellars and other hidden places, to which the young are led through curiosity, and where they are debased and their morals destroyed. It makes sots of moderate drinkers, and hurries the habitual drunkard to his grave."

Now, does prohibition have any such results? It does, no one will favor it. But the facts, as I have them, are quite otherwise; and I know no state that, having adopted prohibition, is willing to relinquish it.

Again Mr. Newhouse says: "Prohibition laws have been most disastrous to the material progress of communities where they have been tried. They measure the conservatism of communities and are signs of hysteria, which frightens away capital and the home-seeker."

Once more I dissent. In the states which have adopted prohibition, the statistics, as I have seen them, are exactly opposite to the supposition of Mr. Newhouse. I regard as entirely fallacious the reasoning that follows: "Regulation and not prohibition has made Germany a beer-drinking and temperate nation; and Germany has placed herself, under that system, very close to the leadership of the intellectual nations of the earth, and distinguished among them as a law-abiding and law-respecting people."

Whatever pre-eminence as a nation is enjoyed by Germany, has certainly not resulted from the beer-drinking habit of her people, but in spite of it. There is one further statement that should be noticed:

"Total abstinence is not the test of temperance; the great majority of people are temperate, and, when inclination prompts, take a glass of wine or beer. It is a mistake to assume that those who desire the right to exercise their liberty in respect to what they shall drink are not for temperance."

As to these points, I may remark that people who are sincerely in favor of temperance have now before them the opportunity to strike a blow for the cause. Those who fail to do so simply because they think the measure actually proposed either too far or do not go far enough, are really standing in the way of effective reform.

First Showing of 1909 Spring and Summer Clothing at Z. C. M. I.

We mean every word when we say, "We never displayed a nicer or better line of Suits for men, boys and children."

So smartly stylish, so dressy in appearance, they embody all the good qualities of a tailor-made suit. The only difference is in the price—these cost so much less.

Take advantage of an early selection. Prices range from

\$15 to \$40